

Key to the Ekzercaro

KEY TO THE "EKZERCARO."

EXERCISES 1 to 4. — These are lessons in writing and reading, needing no translation.

5. — A father and a brother (or, father and brother). — A lion is an animal. — A rose is a flower, and a pigeon is a bird. — The rose belongs to Theodore. — The sun shines. — The father is well. — The father is a tailor.

6. — A child is not a mature (grown-up) man. — The child cries no more (already ceases to cry). — The heaven (sky) is blue. — Where are the book and the pencil? — The book is on the table and the pencil lies on the window. — Upon the window is (or are) a pencil, and a pen. — (See) Here is an apple. — (Look) Here is the apple which I found. — Upon the ground lies a stone.

7. — A lion is strong. — A lion's teeth are sharp. — Do not offer (give) your hand to a lion. — I see a lion. — To rest with a lion is dangerous.* — Who dares to ride upon a lion? — I speak about (concerning) a lion.

* When the Esperanto sentence contains neither noun nor pronoun which the word translating the English adjective can qualify, this word always receives the *adverbial* and not the *adjectival* form.

8. — The father is good. — See, here lies (is) the hat of the father (the father's hat). — Say to the father (tell the father) that I am diligent. — I love the father. — Come along (together) with the father. — The son stands at the side of the father. — John's hand is clean. — I know John. — Louis, give (to) me bread. — I eat with (by means of) the mouth, and smell with the nose. — Before the house stands a tree. — The father is in the room.

9. — Birds fly. — The song of birds (or, the birds) is agreeable. — Give the birds water, for they wish (will) to drink. — The boy drove away the birds. — We see with the eyes, and hear with the ears. — Good children learn diligently. — Alexander will not learn, and therefore (for that reason) I beat Alexander. — From the father I received a book, and from the brother I received a pen. — I come (or, am coming) from the grandfather, and I am going now to the uncle. — I read (or, am reading) a book. — The father does not read (or, is not reading) a

book, but he writes (is writing) a letter.

10. — Paper is white. — White paper lies on the table. — The white paper lies no longer on the table. — (See) Here is the young woman's note book. — The father gave (or, has given) to me a sweet apple. — Relate to my young friend a beautiful story. — I do not like obstinate people. — I wish (to) you a good day, sir! — Good morning! — A joyful festival! (I wish you). — What a joyous festival (feast) it is to-day. — Upon the heaven (sky) stands the beautiful sun. — In the day we see the clear sun, and in the night we see the pale moon and the beautiful stars. — Paper is very white, but snow (or, the snow) is whiter. — Milk is more nourishing than wine. — I have fresher bread than you. — No, you mistake, Sir: your bread is less fresh than mine. — Of (out of) all my children, Ernest is the youngest. — I am as strong as you. — Among all his brothers, Anthony is the least wise.

11. — THE FAIRY. — (One) A certain widow had two daughters. The elder was so like the mother in (by means of) her* character and features, that every one who saw her would (could) think that he sees† the mother; they both were so disagreeable and so proud that one could not live with them. The younger daughter, who was the complete portrait of her father by reason of (according to) her goodness and honesty, was, besides that, one of the most beautiful girls whom one could find.

* *Sia* when it refers possessively to the *subject* of sentence.

† The act is considered as taking place in the *present*, when the mind has summoned up the picture.

12. — Two persons can do much more than one. — I have only one mouth, but I have two ears. — He walks-out with three dogs. — He made everything with the ten fingers of his hands. — Among (out of) her many children some (the ones) are good and (the) others are bad. — Five and seven make twelve. — Ten and ten make twenty. — Four and eighteen make twenty-two. — Thirty and forty-five make seventy-five. — One thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. — He has eleven children. — Sixty minutes make one hour, and one minute consists (out) of sixty seconds. — January is the first month of the year, April is the fourth, November is the eleventh, December is the twelfth. — The twentieth (day) of February is the fifty-first day of the year. — The seventh day of the week, God chose, that it (should) be more holy than the first six days. — What

did God create on (in) the sixth day? — What date is it (have we) to-day? — To-day is the twenty-seventh (day) of March. — George Washington was born the twenty-second* day of February of the year one thousand seven hundred thirty-two (second).

* Objective, because the preposition *on* is omitted.

13. — THE FAIRY (continuation). For every one ordinarily loves a person who is similar to (him) oneself, thus this mother ardently loved her elder daughter, and at (in that) the same time she had a terrible hatred against the younger. She compelled her to eat in the kitchen and to work incessantly. Among other matters this unhappy child had, twice (in) every day, to go to draw water in a very distant place and bring home full a great jug.

14. — I have a hundred apples. — I have a hundred of apples. — This town has a million (of) inhabitants. — I bought a dozen (of) spoons and two dozen (of) forks. — A thousand years (or a thousand of years) make a millennium. — Firstly I give back to you the money which you lent (to) me; secondly I thank you for the loan; thirdly I beg you also to make a loan to me later, when I shall need money. — For each day I receive five francs, but for the present day (to-day's day) I received double payment, i.e., ten francs. — Fivefold (five-times) seven is thirty-five. — Three is a half of six. — Eight is four-fifths of ten. — Four metres of this stuff costs nine francs; therefore two metres cost four and a half francs (or, of francs). — One day is a three hundred and sixty-fifth or a three hundred and sixty-sixth of a year. — These two friends always walk out (two) together (in a couple). — Five-together they threw themselves upon me, but I vanquished all five assailants. — For my four children I bought twelve apples, and to each (out) of the children I gave at-the-rate-of three apples. — This book has sixty pages; therefore if I shall read* (in) each day at-the-rate-of fifteen pages, I shall finish the entire book in four days.

* Logic requires here the future tense.

15. — THE FAIRY (continuation). — (In) One day, when she was at the side of (near) that spring, (there) came to her a poor woman who begged her that she (should) give to her to drink. "Very willingly, my good woman," said the beautiful girl, and she at once washed her jug and drew water in the cleanest place of the spring and brought (it) to the woman, all the time (always) supporting the jug in order (for) that the woman (could) might-be-able-to drink

more conveniently. When the good woman had appeased (tranquilized) her thirst, she said to the girl: "You are so beautiful, so good, and so upright (honest), that I must make you a gift" (for this was a fairy, who had-taken upon her the form of a poor village woman, in order to see how great would (will)* be the gentleness of this young girl.). "I am making you a gift," continued the fairy, "that with every word that you will say, from your mouth will issue either a flower or a costly stone."

* Logically, future.

16. — I read (I am reading). — Thou writest (usually, *Vi skribas*: you write.) — He is a boy, and she is a girl. — The knife cuts well, for (because) it is sharp. — We are men. — You are children. — They are Russians. — Where are the boys? — They are in the garden. — Where are the girls? — They also are in the garden. — Where are the knives? — They are (lie) on the table. — I call the boy, and he comes. — I call the girl, and she comes. — Boy, you are uncivil (or, impolite). — The infant cries, because it wants (wishes) to eat. — The children cry, because they want to eat. — Sir, you are uncivil. — Sirs, you are uncivil. — My dog, you are very faithful. — People say (one says) that truth always conquers. — In the winter they heat the stoves. — When one is rich, one has many friends.

17. — THE FAIRY (continuation). When this pretty girl came home, her mother insulted (scolded) her why (because) she returned so late from the spring. "Forgive me (*al mi*, or *min*), mother," said the unhappy girl, that I stayed so long." And when she spoke these words, there leaped out of her mouth three roses, three pearls and three big diamonds. "What (do) I see?" said her mother, with very great astonishment. "It seems to me from her mouth leap out pearls and diamonds. From whence comes this thing (How happens this), my daughter?" It was the first time that she (had) called her her daughter.* The unhappy child recounted to her artlessly all that (had) happened to her, and while she spoke (there) dropped from her mouth a multitude of diamonds. "If it be so," said the mother, "I must send my daughter there. Polly, look, what comes from your sister's mouth when she speaks. Would it not be agreeable† to you to have the same kind of capability? You need only go to the spring to draw water; and when a poor woman shall beg (a) drink of you, you will give it to her politely."

* If it were *filinon*(objective), it would only mean that she summoned her daughter.

† Adverbial, because there is no noun or pronoun to which the word can qualify.

18. — He likes me, but I do not like him. — I wished to (would) beat him, but he ran-away from me. — Tell (to) me your name. — Do not write me such long letters. — Come to me this (day) evening. — I will tell (to) you a story. — Will you tell (to) me the truth? — The house belongs to him. — He is my uncle, for (because) my father is his brother. — Mr. Peter and his wife like my children very much; I also like theirs very much. — Show (to) them your new clothes. — I like myself, you like yourself, likes himself, and every person likes himself (or, herself). — My brother said to Stephen that he likes him (Stephen) better than himself. — I am anxious about her as much (so) as I am anxious about myself, but she herself is not at all anxious (totally cares not) about herself, and takes no care about (entirely disregards) herself. — My brothers had guests to-day; after supper my brothers went out with the guests from their* house and accompanied them to their (the guests') house. — I already have my hat; now you seek yours. — I washed (me) in my room, and she washed (herself) in her room. — The child sought its doll: I showed to the child where its doll lies. — One does not easily forget one's first love.

* *Sia* always refers back to the subject.

19. — THE FAIRY (continuation). — "It would be very fine," replied the daughter rudely, "that I (should) go to the spring!" "I wish that you (should) go there," said the mother, "and go at once!" The daughter went, but murmuring all the time. She took the finest silver vase there was in the dwelling (place). Scarcely had she come (she came) to the spring, (when) she saw a certain (one) lady very richly dressed, who came out from the forest, and begged of her (to) drink. (This was that same fairy who had taken (took) upon her the form and the clothing of a princess, in order to see how great would (will) be the badness of this girl.) "Did I come hither," said the uncivil and haughty girl, "in order to give (to) you to drink? Certainly I have brought a silver vase specially for that—to offer a drink (to give to drink) to this lady! My opinion is: Take water yourself, if you wish to drink." "You are not at all polite," said the fairy, without anger. Good; as you are so willing to serve, I make to you a present, that together with each word that you (will) speak, (there) will come out of your mouth either a serpent or a frog."

20. — Now I read (or, am reading), you read, and he reads; we all read. —

You write (or, are writing), and the children write; they all sit silent(ly) and write. — Yesterday I met your son, and he politely saluted me. — To-day is Saturday, and to-morrow will be Sunday. — Yesterday was Friday, and the-day-after-to-morrow will be Monday. — Three days ago (before three days) I visited your cousin, and my visit gave him (made to him) pleasure. — Have you already found your clock? — I (have) not sought for it yet; when I (shall) finish my work, I will seek my clock, but I fear that I shall not find it any more. — When I came to him, he slept (was sleeping), but I wakened him. — If I were (should be) well, I should be happy. — If he knew (should know) that I *am* (not *were*) here, he would come at once to me. — If the scholar knew (should know) his lesson well, the teacher would not punish him. — Why do you not answer (to) me? — Are you deaf or dumb? — Go out! (or, Go away). — Child, do not touch the mirror — Dear children, always be upright! — Let him come, and I will forgive (to) him. — Order him not to (that he do not) chatter. — Beg him to send me a candle. — Let us be gay, let us use life well, for life is not long. — She wishes to dance. — To die for the fatherland is agreeable.* — The child does not cease to be mischievous.

* *Agreeable* is adverbial, because there is no noun to be qualified.

21. — THE FAIRY (continuation). — Scarcely (had) her mother observed her (when) she cried to her, "Well, my daughter?" " Yes, mother," replied (to her) the rude one, ejecting a serpent and a frog— "Oh, heavens!" exclaimed the mother, "what do I see? Her sister is to blame for everything (in everything is blamable); I will pay (to) her for this!" And she immediately ran to beat her. The unhappy child fled and hid herself in the nearest wood. The King's son, who was returning from the hunt, met her; and, seeing that she is so beautiful, he asked her what she *does* (not what she *did* yesterday, but what she *does* at the moment) here, entirely alone, and about what she weeps. "Oh, woe! sir, my mother has expelled me from the house."

22. — Flowing water is purer than stagnant water (standing still). — (While) Walking on the street, I fell. — When Nicodemus beats Joseph, then Nicodemus is the beater (beating one), and Joseph is the beaten. — God easily pardons (to) a person sinning unintentionally. — Having found an apple, I ate it. — The fallen person could not raise him(self). — Reproach not your friend, for you yourself merit reproach more; he has only been a liar once (is only a one-time-been-a-liar), while you are still a habitual liar (yet now always a liar). — The time passed already never will return; the time to come nobody yet knows (is

acquainted with). — Come, we await Thee (you), future Saviour of the world! — In the "Esperanto" language we see the coming (future) language of the entire world. — Augustus is my most loved son. — Money (now) had (possessed) is more important than (been) had. — A sparrow (been) caught is better than an eagle to-be-caught. — The soldiers led the prisoners through the streets. — He came to me entirely unexpected(ly). — A person whom one has to judge is a to-he-judged (an accused).

23. — THE FAIRY (conclusion). — The Prince, who saw that from her mouth came out some pearls and some diamonds, begged her that she would tell him how (from whence) this comes (came about). She told him her whole adventure. The Prince, having considered that such a capability has a greater worth than anything that one could give as-a-dowry to another damsel, led-her-forth to the palace of his father, the King, where he was married to her. But as for (about) her sister, we can say that she became so hateful that her own mother drove her away from her; and the unhappy girl, having run about much, and found nobody who would receive (accept) her, soon died in a corner of a forest.

24. — Now he tells me the truth. — Yesterday he told me the truth. — He always told (or, was telling) me the truth. — When he saw us in the room, he had already previously told me the truth (or, he was having-told (had told) the truth). — He will tell me the truth. — When you come (will come) to me he will tell me the truth beforehand (or, he will have told me the truth; or, before you (will) come to me he will tell me the truth). — If I should (or, were to) beg him (or, ask him), he would tell me the truth. — I should not make the mistake if previously he would tell me the truth (or, if he had told me the truth). — When I (shall) come, tell me the truth. — When my father comes (will come) tell me beforehand the truth. — I wish to tell you the truth. — I wish that that which I said should be true (or, I wish to-be-having-told the truth).

25. — I am (being) loved. — I was (being) loved. — I shall be (being) loved. — Be loved. — To be (being) loved. — You are washed (the action is completed). — You were (had been) washed. — You will have been washed. — You should be (or, would be) washed. — Be washed. — To have been (to be having-been) washed. — He is to be invited. — He will be invited (he is to be invited). — Be invited (in the future). — To be invited (in the future). — This merchandise is always willingly bought (of) by me. — The overcoat is (has been) bought by me, consequently it belongs to me. — When your house was being-built, my house had already been built a long time. I make (it) known that from

now the debts of my son will not be paid by me. — Be tranquil, my entire debt will be paid to you soon. — My gold ring would not now be so long sought if it were not so cleverly hidden by you. — According to the project of the engineers, this railway is to-be-constructed in the duration of two years; but I think that it will be (in) making more than three years (*jarojn*, because the preposition *dum* is omitted). — An upright man acts uprightly. — The pastor who died recently dwelt a long time in our city. — Is to-day warm (adverbial—see note † exercise 17) or cold? — Upon the hearth between two pots stands an iron kettle; from (out of) the kettle, in which is found (finds-itself) boiling water, issues steam; through the window, which is found at-the-side-of-the door, the steam goes out into (upon) the yard.

26. — Where are you? — I am in the garden. — Where (whither) are you going? (where—whither—go you?) — The bird flies in the chamber (it is in the chamber, and flies about in it). — The bird flies *into* the chamber (it is outside the chamber, and now flies into it). — I am journeying in Spain (I am there). — I am journeying *into* Spain. — I sit (or, am sitting) upon a seat and hold my (the) feet upon a little bench. — I put a hand upon (on to) the table. — From (out of) under the sofa the mouse ran under the bed, and now it runs (while) under the bed. — Above the earth air is found (finds itself). — Instead of coffee he gave me tea with sugar, but without cream. — I stand outside the house, and he is inside. — In the room (there) was no one except he and his fiancée (sweetheart). — The swallow flew (to) across the river, because across the river were found other swallows (found themselves other swallows). — I remain here according to the order of my chief. — When he was with me, he stood a whole hour (objective case, because *dum* is omitted) near the window. — He says that I am attentive. — He begs that I be attentive. — Although you are rich, I doubt whether you are happy. — If you should-know (were to know) who he is, you would esteem him more. — If he is already come, beg him (to come) to me. — Oh, God! what are you doing? — Ah, how fine (it is). — Go out from this place! (Go away! Be off!) — Fie, how abominable! — Well, go on more quickly!

27. — The article "la" is used (then) when we speak about persons or objects known. Its use is the (such) same as in the other languages. (The) Persons who do not understand the use of the article (for example, Russians or Poles, who know no other language except their own), may at the outset (in the first time) entirely disregard (not use) the article, for it is convenient but not necessary. Instead of "la" one can also use (say) "l'" (but only after a preposition which ends with a vowel). Compound words are created by simple joining of words; one

ordinarily takes the pure roots, but, if euphony or clearness requires (it), one may also take the entire word, i.e., the root together with its grammatical termination. Examples: writing-table (a table on which one writes); international (that which is, or exists, between different nations); universal (all world—of the entire world); of a day (ephemeral—which lasts one day); steamship (a ship which moves itself by means of steam); to breakfast (to dine, to sup); subscription (payment = payment of the subscription-price of a newspaper, etc.)

28. — All prepositions by themselves require always only the nominative. If after a preposition we ever use the objective, the objective in that case (there) depends not on the preposition but upon other causes. For example: in order to express direction, we add to the word the termination "n"; consequently *tie* (there), *tien* (to that place, thither); thus we also say: "the bird flew *en la gardenon* (into the garden), *sur la tablou* (on to the table), and the words *gardenon*, *tablou* stand here in the objective case, not because the prepositions *en* and *sur* require this, but only because we would express direction, i.e., to show that the bird was not previously (did not find itself previously) in the garden or upon the table and flew (while) there; but that from another place it flew into the garden, or on to the table (we wish to show that the garden and the table were not the place of the fight, but only the destination of the fight); in such cases we should use the termination "n," equally the same whether any preposition were there or not. — To-morrow I shall travel (go) to Paris (or, into Paris). — I shall rest (remain) at-home to-day. — It is already time to go home(wards). — We separated and went in different directions (sides); I went to-the-right, and he went to-the-left. — To-one-side (Stand aside), Sir! — I know no one in this city. — I can nohow understand what you say. — I met neither him nor his brother (or, I did not meet him or his brother).

29. — If we need to use a preposition, and the sense does not show us what (kind of) preposition to use, then (in that case) we can use the general (common) preposition "je." But it is well to make use of the word "je" as seldom as possible. Instead of the word *je*," we may also use *the objective form without any preposition*. — I laugh *at* your simplicity (or, I laugh *by-reason-of* your simplicity, or, I laugh your simplicity). — For the last time I see him with you (or, The last time—*objective*) I travelled two days and one night. — I sigh *for* (or, after) my lost felicity (or, my felicity lost). — From the said Rule (it) follows that if concerning any verb we do not know whether or not it needs to be followed by the objective (i.e., whether it is an active verb), we always use the objective. For example, we may say "obey *to* the father," and "obey the father,"

(instead of "obey *je* the father.") But we cannot employ the objective when the clearness of the sense forbids this: for example, we can say "to pardon *to* the enemy," and "to pardon the enemy," but we must always say "to pardon *to* the enemy his offence."

30. — *Ia*, some, any. — *ial*, somehow. — *iam*, sometime, once (on a time). — *ie*, somewhere. — *iel*, somehow, in some manner. — *ies*, somebody's. — *io*, something, anything. — *iom*, some, or any (quantity). — *iu*, someone. — The nine words shown we recommend to be well learnt; for from them everyone can at once (already) make for himself a large series of other pronouns and adverbs. If we add to them the letter "k," we obtain (receive) interrogative or relative words:— *Kia*, what (kind of). — *Kial*, why, wherefore. — *Kiam*, when. — *Kie*, where. — *Kiel*, how. — *Kies*, whose, of which. — *Kio*, what (thing). — *Kiom*, how much (many). — *Kiu*, who, which. — If we add the letter "t," we obtain demonstrative words:— *tia*, such. — *tial*, for that reason, therefore. — *tiam*, then. — *tie*, there. — *tiel*, thus, so. — *ties*, that one's (of that). — *tio*, that (thing). — *tiom*, so much, that much. — *tiu*, that (relative, or personal). — Adding the letter "ĉ," we obtain general words:— *ĉia*, each, every. — *ĉial*, for every reason. — *ĉiam*, always. — *ĉie*, everywhere. — *ĉiel*, in every way. — *ĉies*, every one's. — *ĉio*, everything. — *ĉiom*, all, the whole (quantity). — *ĉiu*, each one, all. — Adding the prefix "nen," we obtain negative words:— *nenia*, none. — *nenial*, for no reason. — *neniam*, never. — *nenie*, nowhere. — *neniel*, nohow, in no way. — *nenies*, no one's. — *nenio*, nothing. — *neniom*, none. — *neniu*, nobody, no one. — Adding to the demonstrative words the word "ĉi," we obtain a nearer indication: e.g., *tiu*, that (the one further off); *tiu ĉi* (or *ĉi tiu*), this (the nearer one); *tie*, there (further off); *tie ĉi* or *ĉi tie*, here (nearer). — In adding to the interrogative words the word "ajn," we get indefinite words (expressions): *Kia ajn*, whatever (kind). — *Kial ajn*, for whatever cause. — *Kiam ajn*, whenever. — *Kie ajn*, wherever. — *Kiel ajn*, however, in whatever manner. — *Kies ajn*, whose ever. — *Kio ajn*, whatever (thing). — *Kiom ajn*, however much (many). — *Kiu ajn*, whoever, whichever. — Beyond that, from the said words we may make up other words by the help of grammatical terminations and other words (suffixes), e.g.: *tiamā*, of that time, contemporary (adj.). — *ĉiamā*, continual, permanent. — *kioma*, which, or, what (number or quantity—as, *Kioma horo estas?* What hour is it?). — *tiea*, yonder (adj.), of there. — *ĉi tiea*, of here. — *tieulo*, an aborigine. — *tiamulo*, a contemporary. — *K.t.p.*, etc. (and so more).

31. — His anger endured long. — He is to-day in an angry mood (humour). — He is angry (puts-himself-into anger) and is insulting (insults). — He closed

the door angrily. — His son died (has performed the action of dying) and is now dead (*viva*, living, *malviva*, the contrary of being in life; hence dead). — The body is (of death) mortal; the soul is (without death) immortal. — He is mortally sick, he will not live more than one day. — He speaks (or, is speaking), and his speech flows sweetly and agreeably. — We made the contract not in writing but verbally. — He is a good speaker. — Standing outside he could (was able to) see only the exterior side (part) of our house. — He lives (dwells) outside the city. — The outside of this man is better than his interior. — He immediately did what I wished, and I thanked him for the immediate fulfilment of my desire. — What a great blaze! — What is burning? — Wood is good burning material. — The iron rod which lay (or has been lying) in the stove (furnace) is now flaming hot. — Did he give you an affirmative reply or a negative? — He went out of the bedroom and entered into the dining room. — The bird did not fly-away; it only flew-off (or down) from the tree, flew-towards the house, and flew-up upon the roof (*surflugi*, to fly upon). — For every purchased pound of tea, this dealer adds gratis a pound of sugar. — An instruction-book one must not read-through but learn-through. — He carries (wears) a rose-coloured overcoat, and a plate-topped hat (a "mortar-board"). — In my writing-table there are (find themselves) four drawers. — His moustaches are greyer than his whiskers.

32. — A theatre-lover often visits the theatre, and soon acquires (receives) theatre-ways (manners). — (He) who occupies himself with mechanism is a mechanic, and who occupies himself with chemistry is a chemist. — A diplomatist can also be called a *diplomato*, but a physicist cannot be called *fiziko*, because "fiziko" is the name of the science itself. — The photographer photographed me, and I sent my photograph to my father. — A wine-glass (*glaso de vino*) is a glass in which wine was previously found, or which is used for wine; a glass of wine (*glaso da vino*) is a glass full of wine. — Bring (to) me a metre of black cloth (a cloth-metre—metro de drapo would signify a measure which lay upon cloth, or which is used for cloth). — I bought a half-score of eggs. — This river is (has) two-hundred kilometres long (of length). — Upon the border (shore) of the sea stood a crowd of people. — Many birds fly in the autumn into warmer lands. — Upon the tree were found many birds. — Some men feel themselves the happiest when they see the sufferings of their neighbours. — In the room sat only some men. — "Da" after any word shows that this word has the meaning of measure.

33. — My brother is not tall (large), but he is not either (also) short: he is of middle growth. — He is so stout (thick) that he cannot pass through our narrow

door. — A hair is very thin. — The night was so dark, that we could see nothing even before our nose. — This stale bread is hard as (like) a stone. — Naughty (bad) children love to torment animals. — He felt (himself) so unhappy, that he cursed the day in which he was (had been) born. — I strongly despise this ignoble (vile) person. — The window was long unclosed; I closed it, but my brother immediately opened it afresh. — A direct way is shorter than a curved. — The table stands aslant, and very likely (believably) will soon be overturned. — He stands above upon the mountain and looks down below upon the field. — An enemy came (or, has come) into our land. — I have been so hindered that I spoiled (or, have spoiled) all my work. — My father's wife (the wife of my father) is my mother and the grandmother of my children. — In (upon) the yard are (stand) a cock and three hens. — My sister is a very handsome girl. — My aunt is a good woman. — I saw (have seen) your grandmother with her four granddaughters and (with) my niece. — His stepmother is my sister-in-law. — I have a bull and a cow. — The young widow became (or, has become) again (an) engaged (woman).

34. — The knife was so blunt that I could not cut the meat with (by means of) it, and I had to use my pocket knife. — Have you a corkscrew in order to unstop the bottle? — I wanted to lock the door, but I (had) lost the key. — She combs her hair (to herself the hair) with a silver comb. — In the summer we travel by means of various vehicles, and in winter we travel* by means of a sledge. — To-day it is fine frosty weather, therefore I shall take my skates and go skating (to skate). — With a hatchet we chop, with a saw we saw, with a spade we dig, with a needle we sew, with scissors we clip, with a bell we ring, with a fife we fife. — My writing materials consist (out) of an inkstand, a sand-box, some pens, a pencil, and blotting-paper. — I have had (one puts) put before me eating-implements, which consist of a plate, a spoon, knife, fork, a small glass for brandy, a glass for wine, and a serviette. — On (in) a broiling day I like to walk in a forest. — Our country will conquer, because our army is large and brave. — Upon a steep ladder he raised himself to the roof of the house. — I do not know the Spanish language, but by help of a Spanish-German dictionary I nevertheless (have) understood your letter to-some-extent. — In (upon) these wide and fertile (rich-in-herbage) fields pasture (themselves) great herds-of-animals, especially flocks (collections) of finely-woolled sheep.

* *Veturi* is used of travelling by any vehicle.

35. — You talk (a piece of) nonsense, my friend. — I drank tea with a cake

and preserve. — Water is a fluid (thing). — I would not drink wine, because it contained in it some suspicious muddiness. — Upon the table stood various sweetmeats. — In these bottles are found various acids: vinegar, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and others. — Your wine is only some abominable acid (-thing). — The acidity of this vinegar is very weak. — I ate a tasty (good-tasted) omelette. — This great height (eminence) is not a natural mountain. — The height of that mountain is not very great. — When I travel (to) anywhere, I never take with me much baggage. — Shirts, collars, cuffs, and other similar objects we call linen (nominative), although they are not always made (out) of linen. — An "ice" is a sweet frozen dainty. — The riches (richness) of this person are (is) great, but his foolishness is still greater. — He loves this girl for her beauty and goodness. — His heroism was (or, has been) very pleasing to me (has much pleased me). — The entire surface of the lake was covered by floating leaves and various other growths. — I live with him in great amity.

36. — A father and a mother together are called parents (*gepatroj*—nominative). — Peter, Anne and Elizabeth are my *gefratoj* (brother-and-sisters). — Mr. and Mrs. N. will come to us this evening. — I congratulated by telegraph the newly-married-couple. — The affianced-pair stood beside the altar. — My wife's father is my father-in-law, I am his son-in-law, and my father is the father-in-law of my wife. — All relations of my wife are my relatives-by-marriage, consequently her brother is my brother-in-law, her sister is my sister-in-law, my brother and sister (my *gefratoj*) are the brother-and-sister-in-law (*bogefratoj*) of my wife. — My nephew's wife and my wife's niece are my nieces-in-law. — A woman who treats patients is a female doctor; a wife of a doctor is a doctor's wife (*kuracistedzino*). — The doctor's-wife A. visited to-day Dr.-and-Mrs. P.* — He is not a washer-man, he is a-washerwoman's-husband. — The sons, grandsons and great grandsons of a king are princes (a-king's-descendants). — The Jews are Israelites, because they descend (originate) from Israel. — A foal is an immature horse; a cockerel—an immature fowl; a (bull-)calf—an immature ox; a fledgling—an immature bird.

* In Esperanto, *doktoro* has no special reference to medicine.

37. — The crew have to (must) obey the captain. — All inhabitants of a kingdom are *regnanoj**. — City-people are usually more "cute" than villagers. — The sovereign (or, ruler) of our land is a good and wise king. — (The) Parisians are gay people. — Our provincial governor is strict but just. — Our city has good policemen, but not a sufficiently energetic chief-constable. —

Lutherans and Calvinists are Christians. — Germans and French who live in Russia are Russia-dwellers,† although they are not Russians. — He is a dull (not-clever) and simple provincial. — The inhabitants of one state are *samregnanoj*†, the inhabitants of one city are fellow-citizens; the confessors (or, professors) of one religion are co-religionists. — Our regimental commander (or, chief) is for his soldiers like a good father (like a good father to his soldiers). — The shoemaker makes boots and shoes. — The wood-seller sells wood, and the joiner makes tables, chairs, and other wooden articles. — A thief no one leaves (no one leaves a thief) in his house. — The bold seaman was-drowned in the sea. — An author (or, writer) writes (or, composes) books, and a copyist simply transcribes papers. — We have various servants—a cook (male), chambermaid, nurse (female), and a coachman. — The rich person has much (or, a great deal of) money. — A fool everybody beats. — A coward fears even his own shadow. — He is a (habitual) liar and an ignoble person. — Pray to the Holy Virgin.

* "Subjects" would not apply to citizens of a republic.

† No corresponding term in English.

38. — I bought for the children a little table and some little chairs. — In our land there are not mountains, but only hills. — Immediately after the heating (*hejto*, action of making the fire), the stove was broiling-hot: an hour later (after an hour), it was no more than warm; after two hours it was but lukewarm; and after three hours it was quite cold. — In summer we find coolness in thick forests. — He sits (is seated) beside the table and dozes. — A narrow pathway leads through this field to our house. — Upon his face I saw a joyful smile. — They opened the gate (the gate was opened) with a noise, and the carriage entered into the yard. — This was no longer a simple shower, but a downpour (a deluge). — An enormous dog put his forepaw upon me, and from terror I did know what to do. — In front of (before) our army stood a great series of cannon. — John, Nicholas, Ernest, William, Mary, Clara and Sophia are called by their parents *Johanĉjo* (or *Joĉjo*) Johnny (or Jacky); *Nikolĉjo* (or *Nikoĉjo* or *Nikĉjo* or *Niĉjo*), dear little Nicholas; *Erneĉjo* (or *Erĉjo*), dear little Ernest; *Vilhelĉjo* (or *Vilheĉjo* or *Vilĉjo* or *Viĉjo*), Willy, Will, Billy, Bill; *Manjo* (or *Marinjo*), dear little Mary, Molly; *Klanjo*, dear little Clara; and *Sonjo* (or *Sofinjo*), dear little Sophia, Sophy.

39. — In the dirty weather my clothing became-very-dirty; therefore I took a brush and cleaned the clothes. — He became pale with (from) fear, and

afterwards he reddened with shame. — He became engaged to (with) Miss Berto; three months hence (after three months) the wedding will take place (will be the marriage the marriage); the wedding ceremony (solemnity) will be in the new church, and the marriage festival will be in the house of his prospective (to be—future) parents-in-law. — This old-person became an entire invalid, and childish. — After an infectious illness, they often burn (make to burn) the garments of the patient. — Send away your brother, because he hinders (to) us. — She was married to (with) her cousin, although her parents wished to marry her to (with) another person. — In the spring the ice and (the) snow melt. — Send (cause to come) the physician, for I am ill. — He obtained (made to come to himself) many books from (out of) Berlin. — My uncle did not die (by) a natural death, but he nevertheless did not kill himself, and also was killed by no one; one day while walking out beside the railway metals he fell underneath the wheels of a moving (travelling) train and was killed. — I did not hang my cap upon this bush, but the wind blew away the cap from my head, and, in flying, it became hung up on the branches of the bush. — Seat yourself (or, be seated) sir! — The young man (became) joined (to) our army, and courageously fought together with us against our enemies.

40. — In the space (duration) of two minutes I heard two shots. — The fusillade continued very long. — I jumped (started) with surprise. — I jump very cleverly. — I went on leaping all day from place to place. — His speech yesterday was very fine, but too-long-continued (too much) speaking fatigues him. — When you began-to-speak, we expected to hear something new, but soon we saw that we were mistaken. — He is-singing very fine song. — Singing is an agreeable occupation. — The diamond has a beautiful lustre. — Two flashes of lightning ran-through the dark sky. — The house in which people learn is a school, and the house in which people pray is a house-of-prayer (Church, or Chapel). — The cook sits (or, stays) in the kitchen. — The physician advised (to) me to go into a Turkish-bath. — A warehouse (or store) in which cigars are sold, or a room in which cigars are kept, is a *cigarejo* (cigar-place); a box or other thing into which cigars are put is a *cigarujo* (cigar-case); a little tube into which one puts a cigar when one smokes it, is a *cigaringo* (cigar-holder). — A box in which pens are kept is a *plumujo* (pen-container), and a little rod upon which a pen is held for writing (with) is a *plumingo* (pen-holder). — In the candlestick sat (stood) a burning candle. — In my trousers' pocket I carry a purse, and in my overcoat pocket I carry a writing-case; a larger portfolio I carry under my (the) arm. — The Russians live in Russia (*Rusujo*, or *Ruslando*), and the Germans in Germany (*Germanujo*, or *Germanlando*).

41. — Steel is flexible, but iron is not flexible. — Glass is breakable (brittle) and transparent (*diafana* is better than *travidebla*). — Not every plant is eatable. — Your talk is entirely incomprehensible, and your letters are always written quite illegibly. — Tell (to) me your unhappiness, for possibly I shall-be-able to help (to) you. — He told me a story (that is) entirely incredible (an entirely a entirely incredible story). — Do you love your father? — What a question! Of course (it is understandable that) I love him. — I probably (believably) shall not be able to come to you to-day, because I think that I myself shall have guests to-day. — He is a person unworthy of belief. — Your action is very praiseworthy. — This important day will remain ever memorable for me. — His wife is very industrious and thrifty, but she is also very talkative and noisy. — He is very choleric, and often becomes-excited at the least trifle; however he is very forgiving, he does not carry anger long, and he is not at all revengeful. — He is very credulous: even the most incredible things that the most unbelievable people tell him, he at-once credits. — A centime, a pfennig, and a copeck are coins. — A grain of sand fell into my eye. — He is very cleanly, and you will not find even a single grain of dust upon his clothes. — One spark is sufficient (for) to explode gunpowder.

42. — We all met-together in order to talk-about a very important matter; but we could not attain any result, and we went-our-several ways. — Unhappiness often unites people, and happiness often separates them. — I tore-up the letter and threw away its fragments into all corners of the room. — He gave (to) me money, but I immediately gave it back to him. — I am going-out, but await me because I shall soon return. — The sun is-reflected (shines-again) in the clear water of the river. — I said to the King: Your Royal Highness, forgive me! — Of the three letters, one was addressed to The Right Rev. the Bishop of N., the second to The Right Hon. the Earl of P.; the third to Mr. D. — The suffix "um" has no defined meaning, and therefore the (very few) words with "um" must be learnt like simple words. For example : *plenumi* (to fulfil), *kolumo* (collar), *manumo* (cuff, or ruffle). — I willingly fulfil his wish. — In bad weather one may easily catch cold. — *sano*, health. — *sana*, well (in health). — *sane*, healthily, in health. — *sani*, to be well. — *sanu*, be well—may you be well! — *saniga*, that which makes well (or, conduces to health; as fresh air). — *saneco*, state of good health. — *sanilo*, a means of health (exercise, diet). — *sanigi*, to make well. — *saniĝi*, to become well. — *sanejo*, a place good for health (or, in which to shelter from infection; hydropathic establishment). *sanisto*, a health promoter, a hygienist. — *sanulo*, a person in good health. — *malsano*, an illness, ailment. — *malsana*, ill, unwell. — *malsane*, in a manner contrary to health. —

malsani, to be unwell. — *malsanulo*, a person unwell, a patient. — *malsaniga*, that which makes one ill, prejudicial to health. — *malsaniĝi*, to become ill. — *malsaneta*, slightly indisposed. — *malsanema*, valetudinarian (adj.), of poor health. — *malsanulejo*, hospital, infirmary. — *malsanulisto*, one who looks after or guards the sick. — *malsanero*, one of the constituent parts or principles of the malady (not one of the indications, which is *simptomo*). — *malsaneraro*, the whole of the parts or principles of the malady. — *sanigebla*, that which can be cured (constitutional promise of cure); *resanigebla*, ill, but curable. — *sanigisto*, a person occupied with healing; *sanigilo*, a medicinal means of health or cure. — *sanilo*, a hygienic means of health or cure. — *resanigi*, to render healthy again, to heal. — *resaniĝi*, to become well again. — *resaniĝanto*, a convalescent. — *sanigilejo*, laboratory of remedies, dispensary. — *sanigejo*, place where patients are made well. — *malsanemulo*, a valetudinarian. — *sanilaro*, a collection of hygienic means of health. — *malsanaro*, a group of invalids. — *malsanulido*, a descendant of an invalid. — *nesana*, not well. — *malsanado*, continuation of illness. — *sanilaĵo*, a thing having hygienic properties without being specially hygienic object (e.g., good bread). — *malsaneco*, condition of ill health. — *malsanemeco*, the quality of being given to ill health. — *saniginda*, worthy of healing. — *sanilujo*, a case, or other holder of hygienic objects. — *sanigilujo*, a box or cupboard containing remedies. — *remalsano*, return of illness, relapse. — *remalsaniĝo*, a becoming unwell again. — *malsanulino*, a female patient. — *sanigista* (adj.), pertaining to a person occupied with healing. — *sanigilista*, adjective pertaining to *sanigilisto* (maker of remedies, druggist). — *sanilista*, adjective pertaining to *sanilisto* (a person occupied with hygienic objects). — *malsanulista*, adjective pertaining to *malsanulisto* (nurse). — *K.t.p.*, etc.